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Am. Colonization & Af. Ed. Societies

I. Cor 16:1, 2 - Now concerning t collection for  
t saints, as I h given orders to t chhs of Galatia,  
even so do ye - Upon t first day of t week, let  
every one of y lay by him in store, as God  
hath prospered him, th there be no gatherings  
when I come -

In these words Paul gives directions for  
a plan of systematic benevolence. He directs  
each ~~regularly~~ <sup>one</sup> to lay by a certain sum upon  
~~t first day of t week~~ according as I h prospered him  
at a regular stated time - viz t first day of  
t week - At t same time informing them  
th h h<sup>d</sup> given similar directions to t chhs  
in Galatia. That plan <sup>not</sup> was local - confin<sup>d</sup>  
simply to t Corinthian chhs - but it was one  
carried into extensive operation among the  
prim. chhs -



The plan itself was simply a weekly contribution by each individ. of P Chh.

The time is doubtless not far distant when 1 chh of C will be under 1 necessity of coming to this simplicity. It ~~system~~ lies in the charities wh characterize ~~primitive~~ ~~days of 1 chh~~ primitive times.

I am aware th a plan of systematic charity & indeed the giving of any kind for relig. purposes will meet with many obj<sup>s</sup> from 1 ignorant & 1 selfish. It may be said y will come upon 1 town - & y dont know where y<sup>r</sup> money goes to - & 1 hue & cry of priest-craft may be raised & ~~as~~ too other object may be start<sup>d</sup>. but to all of them we h only to reply th an inspir<sup>d</sup> apost. h<sup>e</sup> said let each of you, upon 1 first day of 1 week pay by in store a Cert. sum accordg as G h prosp<sup>d</sup> y - The apostle h<sup>e</sup> authoris<sup>d</sup> weekly contributions -

Besides those who start object<sup>s</sup> to such a course will do well to read 1 story of the poor widow who cast into 1 treas<sup>y</sup> of 1



Ed all her living & who for so doing was  
commended by C. —

It is not however my design <sup>at this time</sup> to lay before  
~~you advantages of a~~ to prove & propriety or  
to lay before you & advantages of a plan  
of systematic benevolence. Assuming on  
authority of text th such a plan is proper  
& lawful & not only so but th Christ<sup>s</sup> are  
bound to act upon some such plan I  
propose to lay before you at this <sup>time</sup> <sub>or</sub>  
plan of this kind & to call y<sup>r</sup> attention  
to the claims of Am. Col. & Afr. Edu. Soc<sup>y</sup>.

The plan is simply this — That a public  
meeting be called of all who are friendly  
to & benevolent objects of day — th at this  
meeting a committee be chosen who sh<sup>d</sup>  
superintend & whole business of collecting  
contributions for & various benevolent  
objects & th at & end of year this com.  
make a report of th<sup>r</sup> doings — th on  
& first of each month & claims of some  
benevolent society be present to the people  
& th voluntary subscrip<sup>s</sup> be requested —



If this plan sh<sup>d</sup> go into operation, it is  
not of course expect<sup>d</sup> th<sup>t</sup> each ind. who  
feels dispos<sup>d</sup> to give something sh<sup>d</sup> give all  
th<sup>t</sup> he or she is able to one obj<sup>t</sup> but th<sup>t</sup> each  
one give a little to each object - according  
as I during 1 month hath prosper<sup>d</sup> him.  
Neither is it expect<sup>d</sup> or desir<sup>d</sup> th<sup>t</sup> any sh<sup>d</sup>  
be urged to give against th<sup>e</sup> will - but th<sup>t</sup>  
"every man according as he purposeth  
in his heart, sh<sup>d</sup> give - not grudgingly  
or of necessity; for I love a cheerful giver.

Neither is it expect<sup>d</sup> or desir<sup>d</sup> th<sup>t</sup> you sh<sup>d</sup>  
follow 1 example of 1 prim. chh<sup>l</sup> of Maced-  
onia; for Paul assures us th<sup>t</sup> in a great  
trial of affliction, 1 abund. of th<sup>e</sup> joy & th<sup>e</sup> deep  
poverty abound<sup>d</sup> unto th<sup>e</sup> liberality - gave  
in prop<sup>s</sup>. to th<sup>e</sup> poverty not th<sup>e</sup> rich<sup>s</sup>. "For to th<sup>e</sup>  
poor" (says Paul) I bear ~~the~~ record, yea & beyond  
th<sup>e</sup> poor<sup>s</sup> they were willing of th<sup>s</sup>; praying us  
with much entreaty th<sup>t</sup> we w<sup>d</sup> rec. 1 gift &  
take upon us 1 fellowship of 1 ministering to  
saints. i.e. its distrib." -



With this brief state<sup>t</sup> of t plan propos<sup>d</sup> & w these  
brief remarks I will now proceed to lay  
before t claims of t Colonization & Afrie. Ed.  
Societies —

I The Colonization Society — This society was  
form<sup>d</sup> at Washington in Dec 1816 —

Its obj<sup>t</sup> is "to colonize (w th<sup>e</sup> consent, & free  
p<sup>ro</sup>p<sup>er</sup>. of col., now in our country, in Africa".

Its patrons — are men of every class & char.  
in t community — <sup>and to be ashamed w suspicious at t South &c</sup>  
<sup>but now a large majority of its warmest</sup>  
<sup>friends are in t slave holding states</sup>  
The legis. of 13 states h pass<sup>d</sup> res<sup>ol</sup>s approving of it  
Eleven h direct<sup>d</sup> th<sup>e</sup> senators & rep<sup>s</sup> in Congress  
to endeavor to secure t patronage of t govern<sup>t</sup>  
clergyman of every denomination —  
Charles Carroll — Wm H. Crawford — Henry Clay — Chief Just Marshall  
Theodore Tuckers — & late Lt Gov Phillips of this state

The history of its operations. Its income h<sup>as</sup> been  
derived hitherto from t vol. cont<sup>ib</sup>. of priv. ind<sup>iv</sup>.  
In 1821 Dr Eli Ayer, w Capt Stockton of t U.S.  
Navy purchased a val. tract of land on t west<sup>ern</sup>  
shore of Africa. In June 1822 t first settlers &c —  
From th<sup>e</sup> time to this t colony h<sup>as</sup> been receiving



accessions to its numbers & its territory —  
It now numbers **2500** or more — & stretches  
along the coast 150 or 200 miles — Liberia —  
several settlements or villages — Monrovia —  
Caldwell — Millsburg &c —

The colony is fertile — The colonists them<sup>s</sup> say —  
"A more fertile soil & a more prod. country  
so far as it is cultivated there is not we believe  
on the face of the earth. Its hills & its plains are  
covered to a verdure which never fades — The  
product of nat. keep on in the growth thro  
all the year. Even the natives of the country  
almost with farming tools, with skill, & a  
very little lab<sup>r</sup> make more grain & veget-  
ables than they can consume often more  
than they can sell" — "We have no dreary winter  
here, for one half of the year to consume the  
prod<sup>t</sup> of the other half — Nature is constantly re-  
newing herself & constantly pouring her treasures all the  
year round into the laps of the industrious



The colony is prosperous - It has w many  
diff<sup>s</sup> to contend w but yet it is always prosp<sup>d</sup>

The net annual profits of a small schooner  
employ<sup>d</sup> by the Ashmun were \$4,700 -

Some individ<sup>s</sup> who went from this country poor  
are now worth fifty to 10,000 -

The col. has an extensive <sup>Coasting</sup> commerce - inland

trade - With scarce an except<sup>n</sup> & colonist are enabled

to support th<sup>em</sup> Francis ~~the~~ Devany an emancipated slave who  
1830 th he h<sup>d</sup> amassed \$20,000 worth of property & the Waring another colonist sold  
goods to t amt of 70,000 a year

~~Again the colony is has a good degree of untill  
vigorous measures are taken~~

Again t institutions of relig. & ~~t~~ <sup>various</sup>

of education are well supported - Not  
less th \$14,000 are annually expend<sup>d</sup> for schools  
\$1000 of wh is paid by t vol. subscrip<sup>s</sup> of t colonists

Every child or youth is provid<sup>d</sup> w an appo.

-priate school & requir<sup>d</sup> to attend it untill a

Cert. age. In 1827 there were 9 sch<sup>ols</sup> in successful operation  
They h a public library of more

th<sup>n</sup> 1200 vol<sup>s</sup> - <sup>Th h<sup>d</sup> also a weekly news paper entitled t Liberator Herald</sup> Sabb. schools are estab.

not only for th<sup>e</sup> but also for t natives.

They h at pres. three relig. societies a Baptist  
& a Methodist & <sup>a Presbyterian</sup> ~~are supplied w a preacher~~

~~There are also some Swiss~~ <sup>There are also some Swiss</sup>

missionaries among ~~t tribes in t vic of t col.~~ <sup>them</sup>



& the Society for Dom. & For. Miss. of the Protest.  
Epis. chh in the States are intending to estab.  
a mission there.

About a year 1826 it was stated - that the Sab.  
& the instit<sup>n</sup> of relig were universally respect<sup>d</sup>  
& the all classes attend<sup>d</sup> pub. worship on the Sab.  
- the crimes were scarcely known - the prof-  
- aneness & intemp - instances of wh were  
extremely rare - met w universal repro-  
- bation & the hardened foreigners had there  
seen w amazement & wonderful inf. of the relig.  
of Jesus.

In 1825 there was a revival of relig at  
the Col. & 50 hopeful sub<sup>s</sup> of the work then  
made a public profess. of relig. - Speaking  
of the season the Astor says - "The holy  
author of our relig & Salv. h' made the hearts  
of a large part of these peop. & temp<sup>s</sup> of the div.  
sp<sup>irit</sup>. God is known in h' true char.; h' word  
his is celebrat<sup>d</sup> in its purity - The doct<sup>s</sup> of  
salv. are rec<sup>d</sup> in the gen. simplicity by very  
many. Tears of affect. joy or sorrow are often  
seen to flow in the house of God & hearts silently  
melting under the searching inf. of h' word. I have seen the  
proudest foreigners the have visited the colony tremble with  
amazement & conviction"



Recent intell. also announces 1 fact of another  
revival there at this time.

In regard to 1 gov't of 1 col. it may be said to be  
a "republic in miniature." — "Our laws  
say 1 colonist, "are altogether our own; are  
form'd for our exclus. benef. & are administered  
by off's of our own appoint'd such as possess  
our confidence. We h a judiciary, chosen  
fr among ourselves; we serve as jurors in  
1 trial of others and are liable to be tried only  
by juries of our fellow citizens, ourselves. We  
h all th is meant by liberty of conscience,  
1 time 1 mode of worshipp; & as prescribed  
us in his word 1 dict'd by our Cons., we  
are not only free to follow but are protected in  
following —"

It is proper next to ask wh<sup>t</sup> are 1 advanta-  
-ges of this system of Colonization?  
I answer 1<sup>st</sup> To pay 1 debt of blood th we  
own to 1 wretched African, by carrying him



him back to Afr. accompanied w all b  
bless. of Civ. & relig. —

2. To do away in process of time & slavery  
in our land — wh is even now threatening  
to destroy us —

3. To destroy & Afr. Slave trade — &

4<sup>th</sup> To spread & light of Civ. & Christy over  
benighted Africa. —

On & present occasion I shall dwell  
chiefly upon & inf. of ~~col.~~ on & slave trade

& here as preparatory to this I will present  
y w some facts in regard to & extent w wh  
this trade h<sup>t</sup> been & is now carried on.

It is now a little over 300 years since  
& trade first commenced during wh time  
it is estimat<sup>d</sup> th 40,000,000 h been carried  
fr Africa & th an equal number of  
Africans h perished in & wars, massacres

~~sc~~ ~~at~~ ~~are~~ by wh these slaves are procur.  
thus making an aggregate of 80,000,000  
wh h perished or been consign<sup>d</sup> to bondage by  
this inhuman traffic —

I am aware th this trade is now nominally



abolish'd by nearly all civilized nations but  
it is one thing to abol. it on paper & quite  
another to abol. it in fact. It is still  
carried on to an alarming extent & with  
still greater cruelty than ever -

Says Sir George Collier who lately com'd a  
squadron on the Af. coast "The slaves were  
crowded together so as not to give 1 power to  
move, link'd one to 1 other by 1 legs, never to  
be unfetter'd while life remains; & till 1 iron  
hook fretted 1 flesh almost to the bone; forced under  
a deck, as I have seen them not 30 inches in height  
breathing an atmosphere 1 most putrid, with  
little food & less water, subj't also to most  
severe punish't at 1 caprice of 1 brute who  
com'd 1 vessel."

At one time 1 king of Loango brought a 100  
slaves down to 1 coast to sell & as there was  
no slave trader on 1 coast at 1 time he  
butcher'd 1 whole in cool blood to save the  
expense of feeding them.

The extent to which this trade is now carried  
on will be seen in 1 following facts -



In 1824, 120,000 were export<sup>d</sup> fr t coast. In  
1827 - 125 vessels sail<sup>d</sup> from t single island  
of Cuba in this trade. It appears also fr  
official documents th in the years  
1823-4, 6, 7 - 125,385 were landed  
alive in t single port of Rio Janeiro in  
S. Amer. & th in these years 7,595 died.  
Within t last 11 years there h<sup>ve</sup> been carried into this single port 322,526 - th is  
29,320 per an average each year.  
On th<sup>e</sup> passage  $\frac{1}{2}$  so late as Jan 1828  
12 small fast sailing vessels were fitting out  
for this trade at th port. & so late as 1826  
30 vessels were fitt<sup>d</sup> out fr t single port of  
Nantes in France for t same traffi-  
cine. 30 per cent profit 150 per cent

Such is a brief view of t Slave trade as it  
now exists - Now it is maintain<sup>d</sup> th t  
plan of Colonization - i.e. of planting col<sup>rs</sup>  
of free blacks on t African Coast will  
remedy this evil & that it will is evid<sup>t</sup>  
from t following Considerations.

All th is necessary to effect t entire abo-  
-lition of it is 1. To raise a bulwark of def.  
along t whole coast, wh sh leave no place  
on wh t dealer in human flesh can set his foot.



This christ. colonies will do. For so far as  
they h<sup>t</sup> b<sup>e</sup> establish<sup>d</sup> they h<sup>t</sup> already done it  
Sierra Leone h<sup>t</sup> banish<sup>d</sup> it from more than 150  
miles of coast - Sierra Leone from nearly  
a 1000 - In 1 year <sup>Sierra Leone</sup> 1826, obtain<sup>d</sup> possession  
of a tract of country fr<sup>m</sup> wh<sup>ch</sup> more than 30,000  
slaves h<sup>t</sup> b<sup>e</sup>g<sup>n</sup> to be annually export<sup>d</sup> but fr<sup>m</sup> wh<sup>ch</sup>  
none were export<sup>d</sup> afterwards.

A second thing necessary to stop the traffic is  
to open an extens. trade w<sup>th</sup> interior, by  
means of wh<sup>ch</sup> the natives can procure, in  
exchange for 1 product of the soil, those  
articles of foreign manufacture wh<sup>ch</sup> they now  
receive in exchange for slaves. This trade  
the colonies will open - The interior trade  
of Liberia already extends back more than  
150 miles - to Sierra Leone quite to  
Timbuctoo - & this trade is so brisk th<sup>t</sup> the net  
profits on 1 two articles of wood & ivory, wh<sup>ch</sup>  
come fr<sup>m</sup> the interior & pass thro<sup>ugh</sup> the hands of  
colonists amounted in 6 months of 1 year  
1826 to \$30,786.



& only additional

The 3<sup>d</sup> thing necessary to abolish slave trade is to bring it into dispute among natives — This the colonies will effect.

Their trade w<sup>th</sup> colonies is constantly bringing natives into contact w<sup>th</sup> them. Of necessity the happy & prosperous condition w<sup>h</sup> they h<sup>d</sup> supposed were peculiar to the white skin must show the blessings of civilization. This together with the active efforts of the colonies for the suppression of this trade must tend powerfully to bring it into dispute. & it is

a fact that this influence is already immense. From tribes with the chiefs he placed the undertaking & protect. of colonies — The chiefs in vicinity he pledged them to exclude all traders from the territory except those of the colony & several of the tribes have declared slave trade to be a "bad business".

The following facts will show also that there is a dislike to this trade among many natives of the interior —



5.  
The respecting the slave trade, & its probable influence of colonies  
leading them to abandon it. This  
is an interesting fact, & there is a dislike to the slave trade  
among many of the nations in the interior. In 1825, Assana, the  
king of Loolimana, a province at the head of the Sierra Leone river,  
when reasoned with on the subject of establishing a legitimate &  
onest trade instead of the slave trade, exclaimed the next morning  
in the presence of all his elders & other people assembled - "Ah  
white man, I thought of you all last night. Your palaver is a  
good one. If I go to fight I waste powder, I waste life, & sometimes  
get nothing. If I get any thing, I do ill to other people, & the  
book says this is not right. If I make trade, I do myself good -  
I do other people good - I hurt nobody. I must try what you tell  
me for one year, & if I get money I shall not fight for slaves  
again." On another occasion, when the horrors of the slave ship,  
the miseries entailed upon the captives in a foreign land, were  
related to him, he shed tears & protested that he would never fight  
for slaves again. "Ah," he exclaimed, "you English are good  
people - You do not wish to see blackmen in trouble" - "You  
send ships to take slaves from the bad white men, & you do not  
kill them. You put them down at Sierra Leone - give them plenty  
of eat, plenty to drink, plenty of cloth, & you teach them to know  
God. Gov. MacCarthy (then Gov. of the colony) must be a good man.  
Must be good friends with him? This is not a solitary instance  
several of the tribes about Liberia have declared that slave trade  
was a "bad business." This feeling also extends to the interior.  
Says Major Denham, speaking of opening an "advantageous  
& humane" commerce with Bornou, "I think I may say that



6.  
neither the Sheikh himself, nor the Bornou people carry on this traffick  
[the Slave trade] without feelings of disgust wh even habit could  
conquer. b't Existence of a Foreign Slave trade, or one which  
consigns these unfortunates to Christian masters, they allow  
not generally aware at Bornou; & so contrary to the tenets of  
religion [Mahammedan] - of wh he is a strict observer, w'd be single  
a system of barter, th one may easily conclude, tht sheik  
Bornou w'd be willing to assist, with all the power th he possesses  
in any plan, wh might have for its object, & putting a final  
stop to a commerce of this nature". Maj. Denham then got the  
on to show th this conjecture was not groundless. All classes  
of people listened with eagerness to proposals for establishing  
a fair & honourable trade. The sheik promised protection to  
traders who sh'd come within the sphere of his influence, particu-  
larly if they were English. - Again - "Every probability is  
against such a trade being preferred by the African black. slaver  
& words of the sheik himself speak sentiments th have already  
found a place in his bosom. "You say true; we are all sons  
of one father! You say also th the sons of Adam sh'd not sell of  
another, & you know everything. God has given you all good  
talents; but are we to do? The Arabs who come here will have  
nothing else but Slaves: Why dont you send us your  
merchants? You know us now; & let them bring their women  
with them, & live among us & teach us what you so often  
talk to me about, to build houses & boats & to make sockets. A  
reader will conceive with what exulting hearts we heard the  
word from the lips of a ruler in the heart of Africa"

This statement is worthy of particular notice, inasmuch as the Sultan  
of Bornou is one of the most powerful rulers in Africa & inasmuch as



7.  
Tippou is + rendezvous of caravans of slave merchants from  
Cairuan who there dispose of their slaves to Tripoli + Algerian  
merchants.

My dear, another famous intelligent Sultan in the Centre of Africa  
etc. assured Mr Clapperton, as a motive to influence the  
English Government to send out a mission for trading, that  
he was able to put an effectual stop to the slave trade throughout  
his dominions. Such are the feelings of the natives in reference  
to the slave trade. Nor are the unprincipled + avaricious Moors,  
although they reap an immense profit from this traffic,  
altogether destitute of similar feelings. Says Mr. Clapperton, "It  
was with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I listened to  
some of the most respectable [Moors] merchants, when they  
declared that were any other system of trading adopted,  
they would gladly embrace it in preference to dealing in  
slaves."

~~What ample corroboration do these statements give of the~~  
~~truth of +~~ What ample evidence do these statements furnish  
~~of the truth of the numerous testimonies in~~ to of the fact, so often  
asserted by those who have witnessed the <sup>influence of</sup> effects of the colonies on the  
natives — that the slave trade will cease as the colonies extend their  
settlements. What man, in view of such statements can  
fail to see that nothing is wanting to secure <sup>complete</sup> abolition of  
this infernal traffic, except vigorous + efficient efforts to  
carry <sup>into execution</sup> the system of colonization ~~the execution~~ <sup>complete</sup> ~~execution~~  
~~the native of Africa is waiting with anxiety to~~  
ready to exchange the traffic of blood for any other which  
shall supply his wants. <sup>It is not because</sup> he has no heart to feel for the woes of  
his



this fellow ~~experience has proved the nothing prevents~~  
but it is because "these Arabs will have nothing else  
th<sup>t</sup> degraded African captures sell his countrymen  
~~in order to supply~~ It is not because th<sup>t</sup> horrors of slaves  
th<sup>t</sup> miseries of ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~ail~~ <sup>ail</sup> to open th<sup>t</sup> fountain of his  
tears, but because he is snared in th<sup>t</sup> wiles th<sup>t</sup> temptations  
of white man ~~th<sup>t</sup> African he still~~ He imbrues his  
hand in his brother's blood. ~~So he only~~ All therefore th<sup>t</sup>  
is needed is th<sup>t</sup> these temptations be removed, ~~by supplying his~~ <sup>th<sup>t</sup> that</sup>  
wants, <sup>be supplied</sup> in exchange for something else than slaves, th<sup>t</sup> he will  
be ready to abandon th<sup>t</sup> traffic so abhorrent to every principle  
of <sup>his</sup> human nature. Let ~~American~~ Christians & philanthro-  
pists <sup>then</sup> carry forward with increased vigour ~~th<sup>t</sup> scheme~~ <sup>th<sup>t</sup> scheme</sup> of colonial  
trade ~~by th<sup>t</sup> full execution of this scheme~~ and, in th<sup>t</sup> full execution  
of this plan, th<sup>t</sup> work will be done - The temptations ~~to which~~  
~~is now exposed~~ will be removed - th<sup>t</sup> kinder feelings of th<sup>t</sup> African  
heart will gain <sup>he will be deaf to th<sup>t</sup> solicitations of</sup> ascendancy - ~~th<sup>t</sup> trade in human flesh~~  
~~will be done from th<sup>t</sup> land~~ - ~~th<sup>t</sup> footstep of the oppressor of~~ <sup>th<sup>t</sup> footstep of the oppressor of</sup>  
~~shall no longer more be seen~~ -  
"father-land" & we shall no longer "hear th<sup>t</sup> sound of th<sup>t</sup> har-  
now see th<sup>t</sup> smoke of th<sup>t</sup> furnaces, where manacles & fetters are  
forged for human limbs, or ~~see~~ th<sup>t</sup> visages of those, who by  
stealth, & at midnight, labour in this work of hell."



In the facts now laid before you, you see  
1<sup>st</sup> that the scheme of colo. is practicable & that  
if carried on until christ. col. sh be planted  
along the whole Afr. coast it will effectually  
& forever put a stop to the Afr. sl. trade. &  
20 or 30 col. will line the whole coast.

I ought to state bef. leaving the subj<sup>t</sup> that  
money wh is contrib. to this society is  
expnd. in the transport of free blacks from  
this country to Africa & in defraying other  
incidental expenses - 20 dollars in ordinary  
cases is suffie. to defray the expense of  
transportation - Now then will not Hop-  
kinton raise enough to transport one  
poor African to his father's land where  
he can enjoy all the blessings of liberty  
& become in fact as well as in form a  
freeman -

But it h<sup>d</sup> been obj<sup>d</sup> to the Colonization Society  
that a great mass of those whom they sent  
out were ignorant men & i. incapable



to gov. the & the & colony must necessarily  
be ruin'd unless this evil was remedied.

To remedy this the A. F. Soc was formed  
last Dec at Washington. ~~The Col. Soc. was~~  
Its object.

With these stat I commend & Cause of  
Af. to y<sup>r</sup> char<sup>s</sup>. Can y be deaf to & claims  
of justice? Can y fail to hear & cries of  
& 2,000,000 who are groaning in servt<sup>d</sup> in our  
land. - & of & sixty mil<sup>l</sup> who are perishing in  
Africa? When y see how these colonies  
operate to check & destroy & traffic in hu-  
man blood can y withhold y<sup>r</sup> smile for the  
estab<sup>l</sup>? Can y<sup>r</sup> hearts fail to melt as  
y<sup>r</sup> eyes rest upon & 100,000 who <sup>are</sup> annually  
brought in chains across & Atlantic to this  
Western world? - this house of bondage?  
Remember I beseech y & words of St<sup>d</sup> Jesus  
how he said "it is more blessed to give  
than to receive & whatsoever y w<sup>l</sup>th men sh<sup>d</sup> do  
unto y do y even so to them. - for this is & law & proph<sup>y</sup>.



saith

Thou sh' open thine hand wide unto thy  
brother, unto thy poor & thy needy in thy land.  
Thus saith I Lord, y<sup>e</sup> h<sup>av</sup>e not heark<sup>ed</sup> unto me  
in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother  
& every man to h<sup>is</sup> neighbor, behold I proclaim  
a liberty for you, saith I Lord, to & sword, & pestilence  
& famine - Remember then them in bonds  
as bound w<sup>ith</sup> th<sup>e</sup> - & in obedience to the Apostol  
- i<sup>n</sup> injunction let each one of you today  
lay by <sup>him</sup> in store, as I h<sup>av</sup>e prospered him!



